

By the time the vetches sown with rye are fit for cattle-food, the rye will be advanced in life and too sticky to be pleasant eating. People, who have been in London in the early spring, will say: Oh, but I saw carts loaded with bundles of green rye and tares (vetches;) and the men were peddling the bundles out at the "mews;" true enough, but they are only used as a *bonne bouche* for the horses, not by any means as a stand-by, and the horses, tired of their long winter's dry food, find them an agreeable laxative, for this fodder is cut in its earliest green state, and a full meal would soon produce a too relaxed state of the bowels.

As to the large seeding we recommend, it must be remembered that the spring vetch is one-third larger than the winter vetch. One thing is certain, at least to our mind: if you want quick growth of green fodder, you must sow thickly.

In putting in the seed of vetches, the best plan is to use a drill, and to bury the winter-mixture of vetches and wheat three inches deep, while two inches will be enough for the spring pulse and tares. Sow the first patch in spring as soon as the snow is gone, the next three weeks after the first, and the third fifteen days after the second sowing. Roll the winter sowing as soon as the ground is dry enough, and the spring and summer sowings as soon as the plant is up.

Calves. — G. P. F., writing in *Hoard* about rearing calves, says that in consequence of giving the calves their milk "only about blood-warm," he was badly troubled with his calves bloating; but after warming the milk up to 100 degrees, he has never had a calf bloat. Now, blood heat, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, is 98°; surely G. P. F. does not really mean to say that a difference of two degrees of temperature can account for the marvellous change!

Again, the same writer says: "We generally leave the calves with the cows for two or three days; after which they are tied or put in a pen in sight of the mothers." The

cow should never even see the calf, after parturition: G. P. F. must be fond of rural sounds, among which the most painful to our ears is that of a cow bellowing after its calf, and the next, that of the calf howling after its dam.

Quite right to keep the cows in the cow-house during the hotter part of the day in fly-time, as we should have been glad to see done in the farm on which we passed the summer; and we would have kept the flies out of the house by a net or a screen over the windows and door-ways; but calves, like all young things, need exercise, and would it not be as well to turn them out during the night? Surely, the numerous dressings against the fly some must be effective!

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

Experience in Raising Calves.

G. P. F., NEW YORK.

I have just been reading C. P. Haskins's article on raising a calf economically. There are many things in it that are most excellent, although I do not think it pays to try to raise calves too economically. Late in life we settled on a small farm. First came the choice of a cow, and as we had long ago decided on a Jersey, we soon found one. When the calves began to come we had no experience to fall back upon and could only work from agricultural papers, which were invaluable.

At first we warmed the milk for the calf, but only about blood warm, and as a consequence we were badly troubled with our calves bloating. Now we warm the milk to 100 degrees and have never, since adopting this plan, had a calf bloat. Unlike Mr. Haskins, I think there is far less danger from overheating the milk than from underheating.

I usually attend to feeding the calves the first six or eight weeks of their lives, and sometimes much longer, so what I give is from my own experience and is not fine spun theory. We generally leave the calves with the cows for two or three days, after that they are tied or put in a pen in sight of the mother. We feed new milk